BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

Beginning of the Argument in the Anarchist Cases.

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER SPEAKS.

The Main Points of His Address Based on the Fourteenth Amendment-Attorney General Hunt Replies.

Laying Down the Law. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—A large number of people went to the capital to-day to attend the anarchists hearing, but as the court room is small, only about one hundred and fifty got in and several hudred failed to get admission The proceedings were very solemn. All the judges paid close attention to arguments produced and several of them interrupted the attorneys to ask them questions. The anarchoists' counsel made an interesting picture. Ben Butler was there in fine broad cloth, swallow tail coat, broad shirt front and a very fine button hole boquet. Next to him Roger A. Pryor looking like a cross between a phanton long-haired Puritan preacher and wild Indian. Randolph Tucker looked beside those two with his gray hair and gold-rimmed spectacles. Behind these there sat Captain Black and Salmon, the Chicago lawyers. At the other end of the table sat Attorney General Hunt, of Illinois, State's Attorney Grinnell and assistant, all three very plain, matter-of-fact

Randolph Tucker made the first argument and one that surprised those of his old friends who were present. He has always been an extreme state's rights man, but today claimed that the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution virtually makes the supreme court the guardian of all the rights and privileges of every citizen in all the states and confers upon it the power to practically review all licenses in state courts. He claimed that his clients had not been convicted by due process of law, as the fourteenth amendment required, and that a charge to that effect was sufficient to authorize the court to issue a writ of error. For this the application was made. The question as to whether that change was well founded would have to be investigated under the writ. In explanation of their position and the proofs by which they would maintain it, he said that they mainly rely on the manner of selecting the jury which tried the condemned; that the jury did not consist of impartial men, but contained some who acknowledged they had formed opinions and that the class of people to whom the accused belonged were vigorously excluded from the jury. The condemned men were not tried by a jury of their peers. He further stated that an unlawful search had been made in the houses of the defendants for evidence to convict them; that the letters so obtained were not only used as evidence against them, but that one of the defendants (Spies) was forced to testify that ne had received them from Johann Most. This, Mr. Tucker claimed, amounted to a violation of two provisions of the constitution: That against the search of persons without warrant of law and that against compelling persons to accuse or testify against themselves. He stated that these constitutional provisions were contained in the first ten amendments to the constitution. which were in effect a bill of rights and that the fourteenth amendment included them all, made them stronger and guaranteed them to all citizens. Mr. Tucker was interrupted several times, once by Justice Field, who said that if Tucker's position was correct all litigation would finally be brought before the supreme court. The other justices seemed to agree. With a somewhat theatrical appeal to the court he said that he appealed against the anarchists of lynch law as exemplified by e trial of the condemned petitioners whom

he represented. Attorney General Hunt answered in a clear, calm, plain argument, which was highly interesting. He justified the jury law of Illinois, which had been made not to procure juries prjudiced to accused prisoners, but to put some intelligence in the jury boxes. In these times of progress, of the telegraph and newspapers all intelligent men are usuand newspapers, all intelligent men are usu and newspapers, all intelligent men are usu-ally informed of crimes happening and the law only said that these men, if they had no opinions except those formed by reading the newspapers or by rumors, and declare under oath that they can still render an impartial verdict according to the testimony, should not be disqualified as jurors. So far as the statement was concerned that evidence against the condemned had been produced by a search not directly authorized by law, he said the question of how it (the letter from Most to Spies), had been obtained had nothing to do with the case. The supreme court a few years ago and in the case of Ker vs. the Peo-ple of the State of Illinois, had so decided. In that case the plaintiff in error had been kidnapped in Peru, brought to Chicago, tried and condemned. He had pleaded that he had not lawfully come into charge of the court, but the supreme court said that it mattered not how he got there, the Illinois court had the right to try him, and so it was

this case. General Butler then announced that he appeared for Spies and Fielden. He will speak to-morrow. He claims that his two clients are not citizens of the United States, but of Germany and England, respectively, and that under a special treaty citizens of these foreign countries enjoy special privileges. He makes the same points regarding the search for evidence, illegal jury, etc., that Pucker made, but claims that the provisions in the treaty which only guarantees citizens of the respective foreign countries such rivileges and immunities as citizens of the nited States enjoy compel the trial of such foreign citizens according to the laws in force at the time the treatise was concluded This position of Butler's is much ridiculed. and it is not probable that he will be able to

make a respectable argument for it. THE ARGUMENTS IN DETAIL. [Press.]—Shortly after 1 o'clock the chief justice said that each side would be allowed three hours and that Grinnell might speak. Tucker then said it was not necessary for him to show as a condition precedent to grant ing the writ that the action complained of in the court below was actually repugnant to or in violation of the constitution; it was only necessary to show that a conflict had arisen that there was a question whether the action complained of was not repugnant to the constitution. That was enough to give this court jurisdiction. It was the object of the statute of 1867 to give free access to this court in all of 1867 to give free access to this court in all cases where there was a question of this kind. It was not necessary to show repugnancy, but only conflict. If there is a conflict then this court has jurisdiction, and if it has jurisdiction, then the petitioners are entitled to a writ as a right. "This court," said Thicker "is a city of refuge from the avenuer. Tucker, "is a city of refuge from the avenger of blood, and any man who comes here and takes hold of the horns of justice should not be repulsed." The policy of this court, he said, had been to deal liberally with petitions for writs of error in civil cases. How much more should it deal erally with a petition for a writ of error in a criminal sase, involving issues of life and death—in a case where life was about to be taken away in violation of the constitu-tion, Proceeding then to the merits of the case, Tucker said it was not necessary that a law of such a state should be absolutely and on its face unconstitutional in order to give this court jurisdiction of a case under it. If a law seemingly fair and just on its face should have put upon it by the state courts a construction contrary to the constitution, that was enough to give this court jurisdic-tion. Tucker then reviews the history of the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, and said that although it was originally intended to guarantee particularly rights of enfran-chisement to the blacks, there was no reason why white citizens should not enjoy

the benefits of its provisions. Tucker quoted the Fourteenth amendment and discussed the meaning of the words, 'due process of law,' and said that although it had been held by this court that trial without indictment by a grand jury might be 'due process of law,' and might be perfectly constitutional, it never had been held or intimated that trial by petit jury could be dispensed with. It seemed, he said, to be everywhere conceded that 'due process of law' required trial by a jury of one's peers. It is essential that the jury should be unbiased, unprejudiced and impartial and that it should not be a class jury. Tucker then asserted that the jury law of Illinois was unconstitutional in that it provided that the forming of an opinion from reports or from newspaper accounts of certain transactions should not necessarily disqualify a person having such opinion from sitting in judgment on that transaction as a juror. Even although the law might seem to be fair and just, if by construction and administration it were made to deny to prisoners the right of trial by a fair and impartial jury, then such construction and administration constituted law and made it unconstitutional. The construction

tion and administration constituted law and made it unconstitutional. The construction given to the law in this case was different from the construction given to it in a larg number of other cases in the same state. H then referred to the objections made by the defense at the trial to the rulings of the cour in the matter of challenges, to the refusal of the court on the motion for a new trial to hear evidence going to show that a bailiff had said that "The men he had selected for the panel would be certain to hang," and to various other rulings and decisions of the trial court, which had the effect of denying to the court, which had the effect of denying to the prisoners a fair trial by an impartial jury. Turning then to another question raised by the case, which, he said, was a new one in this court, he quoted the second clause of the fourteenth amendment to the effect that "No state shall make or enforce any law that "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." Among the "privileges and immunities" thus guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment were, he contended, those set forth in the first ten amendments to the federal constitution. It had been maintained, he said, that these first ten amendments to the constitution were limitations of federal power only, but it was his belief that unless the privileges and immunities were specifically said but it was nis benefit that unless the privi-leges and immunities were specifically said to be merely limitations of federal power they were privileges and immunities which came within the purview of the fourteenth

amendment and were guaranteed by it.

Chief Justice Waite—Then you would bring all questions to this court. I cannot conceive of any question which cannot be brought here if the fourteenth amendment makes "privileges and immunities, to which it refers include all those of the first ten

mendments.
Tucker said he would admit that it was a new question, but he should like to argue it.
"Now, I make the assertion," said Tucker,
"that the right to be exempt from unreasonable searches and seizures, the right of free dom of speech, the right of a citizen agains dom of speech, the right of a citizen against self-accusation and the right of a citizen not to be twice tried by a jury, are secured to him by virtue of the constitution of the United States. Being so, the fourteenth amendment comes in and says, 'No state shall make or enforce any law which abridges the rights or privileges of citizens." Turning to the action and rulings of the trial court, Mr. Tucker said the defense was driven to peremptory challenges in order to exclude jurors who should have been rejected for cause and ho should have been rejected for cause and that thereby there was a limitation of the right of peremptory challenge which this court has held to be one of the highest privileges of the prisoner. "The last four jourors," said Mr. Tucker, "were put upon us after our peremptory challenges had been exhausted. In one case (Juror Denker), we objected distinctly upon the ground that the ruling of court was in violation of the consti-Tucker then referred to the seizure of letters, private papers, etc., and their use as evidence, and said this was a violation of the fourth amendment. In conclusion Tucker said: "We have a

in my judgment, to-wit: To eard on the question whether astitution has been violated in right. be heard on the constitution order to compass the conviction of these men. It is true they are said to be anarchists, but they are men and are entitled to the same protection that I am. I know of no anarchy abroad in this land which the American people need fear except the anarchy in the administration of justice. I pray that the court will therefore award this writ, for, if I do not mistake, there are evidences in the whole record which will demand a reversal

of the judgment." Attorney General Hunt then addressed the court in behalf of the state and in opposition to the motion for a writ of error. To warrant the issuance of a writ it must appear, he said, from the record, first, that there is federal question involved, and, second, that such question was raised and decided in the state court. He was not as well informed as he would like to be with regard to the exact points upon which the counsel for the peti tioners relied. In the first part of his argu ment Mr. Tucker planted himself squa upon the rights which belonged to dient, under the fourteenth amendment but in the latter part he changed the ground slightly and insisted that the first ten amend ments were declarations of individual rights and that they were all comprised in the pro-visions of the fourth amendment. The attorney general opposed his view and said that so far as the petitioners rely upon anything contained in those amendments they can have no standing in this court. The fourtcentl amendment is equally foreign to any right orivilege or immunity here claimed petitioners. The record will show that complaint is not that the state has made or is enforcing a law which deprives the operation-ers of any privileges or immunities guaran-teed by that section, but that they are deprived of their rights by an erroneous construction of the law placed upon it by the trial court of the state. The petitioners did not claim in the supreme court of the state that the Illi-nois act of 1874 was repugnant to the constitution, treaties or laws of the United States nor that the authority of the court was exer-cised under it, but that act was constitutional and valid and the court exercised its power in violation of that law. The petitioners were tried in the courts of the state under the laws of the state and that constitutes "due process of law." It is not material that this or another court might have ruled differently under the law. Due process of law means the law of the land. Mr. Hunt then cited the case of Presser vs the State of Illinois regarding the militia law of the state. This decision forecloses and bars out the contention of counsel that the rights contemplated in the language of the first ten amendments were all included in the fourteenth amendment, and extended special guarantees and immunities to citizens of the United States. Attorney General Hunt then turned his attention to the consti-tutional provision that "No state shall deny to any person equal protection of laws," and submitted to the court that "equal protection submitted to the court that "equal protection of laws" and "privileges and immunities" contemplated by the amendment were only those for whose enforcement congress had provided by subsequent legislation, and having acted, congress has exhausted the subject until it chooses to take it up again. Turning to the composition of the jury in the trial court, the attorney general said he did not see how

the attorney general said he did not see how the personnel of the jury which tried the pe-titioners in this case could properly be sub-mitted to the court or considered by it in the present proceeding. This inquiry must be made as to the constitionality of the jury law of the state of Illinois and not as to how the state court may have considered that law. The record showed, he believed, that on the challenge of one juror the suggestion was made by one of the counsel for the prisoners that there was a prevision in the constitution of Illinois—as well as in the constitution of the United States—guaranteeing to every person a trial by an impartial jury. The person at whose challenge the suggestion was made did not finally sit in the jury that tried the case. He would submit that in order to give the parties standing in court a suggestion or objection be made with regard to the juror who actually tried the case, or that by reason of exhaustion of their peremptory challenge the petitioners were compelled to accept an incompetent juror and were thereby irreparably damaged. This question was never raised with regard to any juror who did actually sit in that case. Chief Justice—Was it not raised in San-ford's case! I think it is shown in the mem-

orandum which we have that it was raised as o Sanord.
Mr. Grinnell, interrupting—If the court

please, the memorandum is not a fair transcript of the record.

After some colloquy the chief justice directed that all the parts of the record relating to the question thus raised should be printed and submitted to the court to morrow. Attorney General Hunt, resuming, once more referred to the fact that the jury law of Illinois was not attacked by counsel on the other side in the state supreme court. They stated there, he said, that they did not think it necessary to attack the constitutionality of the law "because it may be given a con-struction which would make it unobjectiona-ble," Mr. Hunt believed it to be struction which would make it unobjectionable." Mr. Hunt believed it to be well settled and established that this court will not review the decision of the supreme court of a state as to the construction to be given to:its own constitution and its own laws. He then spoke for some time of the jury law, which, he said, has been a common law all over the United States, and always. The law was substantially the same as those of New York, Michigan, Arkansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Recent changes in the jury laws of the states had for their purpose and object the procurement of a better and more intelligent class of men as jurors. "Is it possible," the attorney men as jurors. "Is it possible," the attorney general asked, "that the states are to be so bound by the federal constitution that they cannot change their jury laws in accordance with the changing conditions of their social and political life!" He hoped the court would maturely consider the far-reaching consequences of the construction which the petitioners desired to have given to the fourteenth amendment. As to the alleged "Uureasonable search and seizure," Mr. Hunt said he would like to know how a criminal's instruments of crime could legally be taken from him. He bound by the federal constitution that they to know how a criminal's instruments of crime could legally be taken from him. He knew of no process by which it could be done if they were his own. The question for the court, however, was not "How was the possession of these things obtained?" but rather, "What do they prove?" The attorney general cited the recent case of Ker, brought back from South America without extradition. The court held that the without extradition. The court held that the question was not "How did you get here?" but "Are you guilty?" The attorney general but "Are you guilty!" The attorney general then took up the case of the prisoners, Fielden and Spies, and said he understood that it would be argued by counsel on the other side that they being foreigners —Fielden an Englishman and Spies a German—were protected by the treaties between the United States and their respective governments; that they should have immunity because the treaties wayield that citizens of because the treaties provided that citizens of England and Germany living in the United States should have all the rights and privileges guaranteed by law to citizens of the United States at the time the treaties were

Chief Justice—In what respect is it said that this violates the citizenship of Great Britain? Britain!

General Butler—They were to have all the privileges of Americans at the date of the treaties, and among those privileges, we contend, was a trial by jury under the laws then in force. No laws could be passed to change their condition under the organic law—the highest law.

nighest law.
Attorney General Hunt replied that If this Attorney General Hunt replied that it this were so, then the prisoners, without being citizens, were privileged persons, above the laws of the state which they set at defiance. At this point the hour for adjournment arrived and further argument was postponed

Parsons Indifferent.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 .- [Special Telegram to he BEE.]-"Oh, I have grown almost indifferent to the result " remarked A. R. Par sons to ex-Justice Barker, who talked with the condemned men this morning. "Hope and fear have almost worn themselves out and I have become quite callous."

"So have I," remarked Mrs. Parsons, who was by his side. "The capitalists and their

"The workingmen and their friends will

demand blood for blood, and they will no doubt have it afterward," continued Parsons. "Blood for blood," whispered Mrs. Parsons. "What hope is there from a United States supreme court that sends for state officers and consults with them as to the question of jurisdiction? That is what our supreme court has done in this case. Did it ever do so in any other case? The judges with their solemn mummery are put there to decide questions for themselves. But, bah—" and with a wave of his hand Parsons signified that the interview was at an end.
"Do you think the supreme court will in-terfere in the anarchists case!" a reporter

inquired of one of the most prominent attor neys in the city this morning.

'I do not. Everything indicates that the judges have found nothing to warrant then in sending the case back. Had it been at al clear or probable that the court would fine cause to interfere, Justice Halan would have heard the application for the writ of erro without hesitation. It has never happened but once before that the full bench has heard an application of this kind, and the judges most likely arranged to hear it in this case because of the sensational interest in it, the fact that seven lives instead of one are a stake and because the whole civilized world is watching the result. The decision, when given, will carry with it the full force of the highest tribunal in the land. I do not assume that the judges have prejudiced the case, but they are not ignorant of it, nor of the points to be made in support of the application, and I conclude from all the indications that they entered formally on its consideration, seeing little or no ground for interfering."

A CHOLERA SCARE.

The Steamer Independent Causes Commotion in Health Circles. CHICAGO, Oct. 27 .- Health Commissione DeWolf received a telegram from the surgeon general at Washington saying that some eighteen Italians who arrived at New York on the steamer Independent Oct. 15, from an infected Italian port, had left for Chicago. De Wolf instituted a search for immigrants, but nothing of them found. The health could be therities here sent back the telegram, indig nantly protesting against the quarantine of-New York for forwarding immigrants cersa from affected parts. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The health officer, in

his report to the quarantine commissioners says there is no cholera on the steamship Brittanica, and that all immigrants on Hoff-man's island are well. The authorities say there is no possible fear of infection from passengers.

The quarantine authorities say there is ab solutely no apprehension to be felt concern ing the possible spread of cholera through the immigrants who landed from the steam ship Independent. The vessel was twenty three days making the passage, and when st reached this port there was not a case of sich ness on board. The steamer was clean ness on board. The steamer was cleanl kept, but still she was detained at quarar tine for a day and a half and a thorough fum

gation was carried out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Surgeon General
Hamilton, of the Marine hospital service,
says he has notified all points to which the immigrants from the steamer Independent went to look out for them. He does not ap-prehend any danger. The government will probably not take any action toward keeping out vessels from cholera districts until the local authorities request it, as the law for

Telegraph War Settled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- A Wall street circu lar says a conference was held this afternoon between President Chandler, of the Postal Telegraph company, and Jay Gould. Although no official statement could be ob-tained, it is said that the telegraph war was settled and that rates will be advanced al-

Funeral of Washburne.

GALENA, Ills., Oct. 27 .- The remains of Hon, E. B. Washburne arrived here at 5:30 this morning and were transferred to Turner hall, where they are now lying in state. The hall is appropriately draped. The funeral services took place at 3 this afternoon.

THE TRACK OF THE TEMPEST

Death and Destruction Wrought By the Recent European Gale.

THE KING OF THE NIHILISTS.

Prince Krapotkine on the Chicago Anarchists - English Officials Uneasy - Spurgeon's Withdrawal-London Gossip.

Wreck of the Winds. [Copyright 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDONOct. 27 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to the Bre.]-I visited Lloyd's this afternoon to obtain details touching the stupendous gales on all the coasts, where I met a veteran shipmaster who said ten years ago the storm would have made great havoc, but the Herald's warning, that every paper copies, begot caution and prudence. Many sailors affect to treat these with indifference, yet, nevertheless, remember the predictions and take precautions. I found that details came in slowly and telegraphic wires were working badly. At many points the meteoro logical office had to issue a forecast without data from Baltic ports. Four vessels arrived at Shields. These lost all the deck loads. At Grimsby the Johanne Marie, from Honfleur to Elsinore, caught the full severity of the gale and came in leaky for repairs, reporting a genuine hurricane. At Harwich the Proseidon reported having been struck by a sea when off Texel during a heavy gale. causing her to take water. The master thinks the cargo damaged. A survey will be held on the ship to-morrow. At Green-ock it is reported that a coalladen lighter was driven ashore at Innelton. At Liverpool a schooner is reported aground. The master of the British steamer, Serngfar, arrived from New Castle at Yumiden reporting that, twentyeight miles north-north-west of Yumiden piers he spoke a Spanish steamer, with machinery broken down, for Hamburg. A tug has gone out from Yumiden in search of her. The name could not be discovered on account of a high sea running, but the vessel is probably one trading between Barcelona and Hamburg. The London & Northwestern railway company's steamer, Alexandria, which left Holyhead at 6:40 p. m. last night, encountered a most severe weather while off the South Stack and in the race heavy seas swept over her, damaging the bulwarks and smashing her deck erections. A number of Irish harvesters, deck passengers, who were returning from the English harvest, suffered terribly. Some of them were swept about the deck while others were pitched down into the engine room with the result that John Fleming, of Lavallyroe, County Mayo, was crushed to death and three others were seriously injured. Captain Gordon thereupon, fearing further damage, put back into Holyhead, where the body of the deceased was landed and the three injured men taken to the Stanley hospital. Some passengers were on board to eatch the White Star steamer at Queenstown, and would have lost it, only this was delayed so they eventually caught it. Twelve fi nermen belonging to Yarmouth smacks were lost dur-ing the recent gale. The loss The loss courts demanded blood, and they will no of two men named Dickens and doubt have it November 11."

Malden from the Chatterbox belonging to Messrs. Hewett & Co., was also reported Two of the crew of the Sisters owned by Mr. Elkins, named Moss and Raven, who were drowned, and a number of the crew of one of the Thames mission smacks, are mentioned. In consequence of the unmanageable seas between one and two o'clock this morning while the steam tugs, Flying Owl and Walker, were approaching a vessel in the dark for the purpose of getting towage near to the Cumbraes they came into collision, the last named vessel sinking immediately and the engineer, George Baxter, went down with the vessel. The Flying Owl received considerable damage and has had to be berthed at Grennock. The New Haven Dieppe steamer and the Falmouth or South ampton steamer for Channel islands did not cross last evening. These are only selections from different points to show the far-reach

OFFICIAL CIRCLES AGITATED. Uncasiness Over Possible French

ing character of the gale.

Ministerial Changes. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 27.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-Some disquietude is felt in official circles at the contempla tion of the probable resignation of the Grevy and Rouvier ministry. True, it may be assumed that the convention just agreed upon between the English and French gov ernments is binding on both, whatever changes in the ministry may take place, but it is also feared that it might not stand the shock of a return to power of Clemenceau and Boulanger. The failure, from any cause, of the recent negotiations would be a heavy blow to the English ministry, but as the French public appear well satisfied with the convention there seems no good reason to apprehend such a result. The fall of Rouvier could not but add greatly to the serious ele ments of disturbance already existing in Europe, ready to burst out at any moment. Russia is straining in the East France restless, Germany irritated, Austria eager to recover her lost influence. All the world is familiar with the circumstances which threaten tranquility in England. A calm survey of the whole field is assuredly not encouraging to the friends of peace. Should a war break out anywhere, the flames must quickly spread. Boulanger's return would cause a tremor to run through every court and cabinet in Europe. France has al ready had twenty-two ministers in seventeen years and is now apparently destined to have a twenty-third. Some Englishmen chuckle over the instability of government in France, not marking the signs of the times nearer home, and forgetting the four changes in the minis-French score.

try here in little more than twelve months At that rate England will soon be at the The unionist party is about to take a leaf out of the National League's book. At the late elections the league sent a strong deputation of speakers to their constituencies, and no doubt this had a great effect in turning the scale in several shaky places. The unionists now intend to bring over examples of boycotted persons to tell their stories, personally, to the Eng lish public. They also intend to import number of Ulster farmers to explain their true position and proclaim their sentiments regarding the institution of an Irish parliament in Dublin. Thus the Irish question will be argued out by Irishmen. Should the opposite faction happen to meet in the same town there will be wigs on the green and an historical parallel at last be found to the legend of the Kilkenny cats. Both sides have been very hard at work for the past fortnight, and both are equally confident they have made progress. Predictions must be futile since in the event of a general election

voters who, never visible in processions or demonstrations, put their ballots in the box and return quietly to their homes or business. There are no indications on which to form a judgment as to their opinions except as regards the lawless spirit now abroad that is viewed with much suppressed indig-

Marriott, judge advocate general, has returned from Cairo where he has been engaged in advocating the claim of Ismail Pasha against the Egyptian government. You may take it for granted that Marriott earned his fee, said to have been very heavy, but it would be very interesting to know how much Ismail has paid to English friends and supporters. I have heard the sum estimated at £500,000 gone in all directions-chiefly among lawyers, but the journalists have had their share. Ismail's claims required a good deal of writing up. It is not likely that this work was done on the cheap leading men and journals, of course, not in the scramble. But a good many wires may be pulled apart from them. Ismails' private account book would a lively tale unfold. Several Indian princes have come over from time to time and their gold has also fertilized the arid soil of Temple and Lincoln's Inn not to mention Fleet street. That the money was always legitimately earned I need not say but mighty little was got for it by the oriental visitors. Ismail's case stands pretty much where it did before he spent a penny but his sons remain hopeful and their interests are frequently pleaded in the English journals-

of course from the most disinterested motive. Dhulep Singh's son is in charge of Lawence Oliphant, so well known in America from his former association with Brother Harris and his community near Buffalo. Oliphant went to live in Palestine some time ago with great projects, among them, the return of the Hebrew race. As the Hebrews would not return to their ancestral soil Oliphant came back. He always tumbles into a good thing; sometimes an Atlantic Cable company, sometimes an Indian prince to lead in the paths of virtue and peace. Of late his literary efforts have been so crammed with mysticism in consequence of his spirits having obtained the upper hand that he has lost many of his admirers but he has made great successes, notably in starting a small newspaper called the Owl, and in his novel Altiora Peto, in which two well-known New York ladies, one now married to an Englishman, figure promi nently. It is a pity the spirits have got such a tight hold, but nothing can take away Oli phant's great charms. No better leader could have been found for young Singh whose father is in Russia vowing vengeance against England. His threats awaken ne terrors. The Singh's themselves care nothing for him and he can never wield the influence of his terrible father, the famous Lion of

A bombshell has fallen in the Baptist com munity by the withdrawal of Mr. Spurgeon from their union. Spurgeon's dissatisfaction at the lay theology of many of his brother ministers has been no secret. He holds fast to the rigid tenets of his church, deems any relaxation a wrong to the church and chris tianity itself. Great efforts have been made to smooth his susceptibilities and quiet his scruples, but his conscience refused to be silenced, hence his withdrawal from the Baptist union. This will not in any way affect his position in his own church, where he preaches such doctrines as he pleases, unchallenged. He expresses a desire that the day may come when all true christians may be united in one community larger than any existing sect can provide for. This wish meets with a sympathetic response from many outside of Spurgeon's church. Public approval follows his course, but whether it did or not would make no difference to Spurgeon, who would go to the stake to-morrow

for what he believes is right. It looks very much as if Coquel in were no going to make a great hit in London. His talents are appreciated, but the plays thus far produced don't strike the fancy of the English public. Moreover, the absence of an attractive leading lady, and the generally indifferent quality of the company, tell heavy against Coquelin. In Don Cæsar he may excite greater interest, but at present, the fact must be recorded that the new season French plays have not opened so brilliantly as was anticipated.

Prince Krapotkine's Views. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, (via Havre), Oct. 27 .- [New York

Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-Prince Krapotkine, the great nihilistic king, wrote a long letter from Harrows, England, to th editor of the Herald's European edition, making a stirring appeal on behalf of the Chicago anarchists that makes a sensation in politica circles. The Figaro, Intransigient and the Cri du Peuple all publish extracts from Prince Krapotkine's letter. The prince writes that the Chicago sentence indicates that the contest going on is to make an American revolution more acute and brutal than ever took place in Europe. The very first pages of its history open with an act of retaliation of the worst kind. Only thirst for retaliation and nothing else can explain, in fact, the Chicago sentence. "I have carefully read the minutes of the trial and have weighed indictments of evidence,"says the prince,"and I do not hesitate to affirm that a parallel to the sentence may be found in Europe only in the retaliation sentence pronounced by the courtmartial after the defeat of the Paris commune of 1871, unless we go so far back as during the terror of the restored Bourbons of 1815. On this account I am fully in accordance with the Paris municipal and Scine general councils in the memoirs they addressed to the American ambassador on behalf of the condemned Chicago anarchists. But the Chicago court had not even the excuse of the Versailles court-martial, namely, the excitement of passion which follows a civil war after a great national defeat. It is obvious first, that seven men could not throw one single bomb. It is evident, moreover, and it has been proved, that several of them were not present at the Haymarket meeting while others left before the police took to their infuriated charges. More than that, the state's counsel himself does not maintain that any of the seven did throw the bomb. He accuses, of that act, some other person who is not in court. Only Spies is accused of having given a match to light the fuse of the bomb, but the only man to give that testimony is a certain Gilmer, whose bad reputation for truth and veracity has been sworn to by no less than ten persons, some of them large property holders who had lived in the same house with him and who recognized himself as having received money from police." The prince thus concludes: "After the Haymarket conflict the legislative powers of Illinois have promulgated a law against keeping explosives and they are going to promulgate another law, a conspiracy law. According to this latter, any illegal act, however done, for legal purposes will be considered as criminal. It means thus to tear to pieces one of the most fundamental articles of the constitution and, moreover, any incite ment towards recording to an illegal course will be considered as criminal and so reads the future law. It needs not the issues will be decided by the unobstrusive to be proved that the person guilty ist, and party sailed for Liverpool to-day.

of such an act had read the papers or listened to the speeches which incited to commit it. That means, of course, the eventual abolition of any liberty of speech and writing. Even the French law requires direct connection between the inciting in speech and writing or print and the act committed. But the new Illinois law does not much interest me in itself and what I wish to point out is merely this: "The seven Chicago anarchists have been condemned to death in accordance with that scheme of law which was not law in 1876 and is not law yet. The proposed law resulted from the Chicago trial and this future law has been applied to the seven condemned anarchists. Believe me, sir, yours truly, KRAPOTKINE. October 21, 1887.

Vanderbilt Not Interested. [Copyright 1887, by James Gordon Bennett,] LONDON, Oct. 27.—[New York Herald Cable.-Special to the BEE.]-The reports about Mr. Vanderbilt being named president in the United States of the proposed Chinese-American bank were cabled this evening to the Paris papers from San Francisco. Upon inquiry of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, now staying at the Hotel Bristol, Paris, Mr. Vanderbilt said to your correspondent that he himself had no interest whatever in the proposed bank and that he thought that neither of his brothers had any.

Police Fine Work.

LONDON, Oct. 27 .- With reference to the statement of Commissioner Monroe, of the executive decartment, at the inquest over the body of Cohen, the alleged dynamiter, yesterday, that General Millen, head of the Clan-na-Gael society, was in London during jubilee week, the police state that Millen never set foot in England. A detective called on him at Boulogne before the jubilee celebration and warned him that he knew of the plot against the queen. The police relate Millen's movements in detail from that time until the 22d of this month, when he took passage at Amsterdam with his wife and daughter on the steamer Edam for New York. The police also have a record of the movements of Melville, the London agent of the society, until September 17, when he sailed from Havre for New York in company with a Miss Kennedy. It is not known what action the police will take regarding witnesses at the inquest, now that Melville has fied.

Joseph Nolan, M. F., denies emphatically that he has any knowledge of dynamiters. The inquest proceedings in the Cohen case, in his opinion, were designed to assist the nefarious policy of the government.

The Sobranje Opened.

Sofia, Oct. 27 .- The Sobranje opened to day. Prince Ferdinand, attended by civil and military officers, drove to the chamber in state. He was received by the people with acclamation. In his address the prince said the government was working for the prosperity and greatness of Bulgaria. They had the sympathy of the sultan and the sover-

eigns of other great powers.

Toucheff was elected president of the sobranje and Steganoff and Slavkoff vice presi-

War Imminent in Zululand.

LONDON, Oct. 27 .- War is imminent in Zululand against annexation to Natal. Sir Arthur Havelock, governor of Natal, with 1,500 troops drafted from the colony, has started for the territory formerly possessed by Cetewayo, where the latter's son, Dinizulu, heads the rising.

Harcourt Speaks at Portsmouth. LONDON, Oct. 27 .- Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking at Portsmouth to-day, denied a possible shelving of the Irish question, which came back always with renewed force. Coercion would not settle the ques-tion. It was like the fabled hydra. When once the head was cut off another would grow in its place.

Blunt Convicted.

DUBLIN, Oct 27 .- Wilfred Blunt, who was arrested at Woodford Sunday for speaking at a proclaimed meeting, was to-day found guilty of violating the Irish Crimes act, and sentenced to two month's imprisonment. Notice of appeal from the verdict was given by the defendant's counsel.

* Wady Halfa In Danger. CAIRO, Oct. 27 .- Wady Halfa is threatened by 2,500 Soudanese. Reinforcements for Wady Halfa are leaving Assouan.

A Pension Credit Adopted. Paris, Oct. 27 .- The chamber of deputies has adopted the credit for the payment of ife pensions to persons wounded in the revoution of 1848.

A Temperance Measure.

VIENNA, Oct. 27 .- The government has in troduced in the reichsrath a bill to restrict excessive drinking throughout Austria.

Phi Gamma Delta. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 27.-To-day's see sion of the national convention of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity has been mostly of a routine character. The committee on per manent organization reported the following officers, who were declared elected: President, John A. Sterling, of this city; vice president, L. A. Brewer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; secretary, J. C. Sinsel, Granville, O.; chaplain, J. R. Stevenson, Chicago; doorkeeper, O. B. Weik, Greencastle, Ind. Columbus, , was chosen as the next place of and to-night a grand banquet is being given

Meeting of the House of Bishops. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 .- The house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church assembled to-day. The session was held with closed doors. The principal business was the nomination of bishops for the two vacant missionary jurisdictions of Nevada and Utah and western Texas. Approval of the nom-inations by a majority of the standing committees of the several dioceses will be required.

Sharp's Appeal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27 .- Argument in th Sharp case was begun in the court of appeals this morning. Oral argument was limited to two hours for each side, and Bourke Cochran began his argument on behalf of Sharp. He asked for a new trial for the same reasons that a stay of judgment was asked from the general term. Nicoll will present the case

Steamship Arrivals.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 27.—[Special Telegran o the BEE.]-Arrived-The Trave, from New York for Bremen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- Arrived-The City of Richmond, from Liverpool, and the State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 27.— Arrived — The Germanic, from New York.

Car Shops Sold.

STILLWATER, Minn., Oct. 27 .- The sale of the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car company came off this forenoon at the court house and resulted in the purchase of the works by the Minnesota Thresher company upon the Sabin place for \$1,105,000. The Porter party, the only other bidder, dropped out after bidding \$1,103,000.

The Baseball Brotherhood. CINCINNATI, Oct. 27 .- The national brother hood of baseball players is in secret session here to-day, with delegates from different baseball clubs in the National league and

many others present. Sullivan Sails. Boston, Oct. 27 .- John I. Sultivan, pugil

HE REDUCED THE SURPLUS

A Successful Raid on the New York Sub-Treasury.

SIO,000 TAKEN BY A CLERK

Particulars of the Robbery and the Subsequent Flight to Canada -The Money Taken in One Lump.

More Effective Than Morrison. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The fact became known at a late hour last night that the cashier of the sni treasury here, Hentin Jackson, was a de faulter and had fled to Canada. The dis crepancy in his accounts was first discover ered on Saturday last, when he failed to app pear at his desk. A hasty examination by the treasurer. Canda, showed a defalcation of \$10,000 and this so far seems the extent of the theft from the government. Jackson is a son of the aged secretary of the New York Tract society, who lives at Roseville, N. J. The son is thirty-six years old and has twice been married. He was married a second time some years to a daughter of Mr. LaSelle in Mount Vernon. The relations of the two have recently been very unpleasant and two weeks ago Mrs. Jackson went home to her father. It is believed that their family troubles were the primary cause of Jackson's flight and that he took the money in a lump. He has been a clerk in the sub-treasury here

for years.

It has been many years certainly since there has been a dollar lost in the subtreasury, either by carclessness or defalcation, before this occurrence. The clerks are, for the most part, superior men, picked from the best banking institutions, and they serve many years, even a change of administration causing few changes. The sub-treasury methods, moreover, are such as to make it, apparently, very difficult to steal. No clerk could, it was supposed, enter the vaults alone. He must have, according to the old rules, another clerk to accompany him. The combinations of the locks are known only to two or three men, and the vaults have two two or three men, and the vaults have two locks which must be opened by different clerks. The books are supposed to be made up to the last cent every night, and though millions are deposited in the sub-treasury and many thousands paid out over its counters every day, there have been no losses for many years until the administration of Mr.

[Press]-The amount that Henry M. Jacks son, cashier of the sub-treasury in Wall street, who it was ascertained last night fled to Canada, took, is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$20,000. Treasurer Canda does not believe the amount will exceed \$10,000. The money was taken in a lump. The defaulter is thirty-six years old, and has been a clerk in the sub-

treasury for years.
Sub-Treasurer Canda now says the amount
Jackson took with him was exactly \$10,000. Jackson took the money last Saturday, the day of his departure.

Acting on Horace Greeley's Advice. TORONTO, Oct. 27 .- Henry M. Jackson, the defaulting paying teller of the United States sub-treasury at New York, has been here, but the police state that he has gone west.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY. Arizona Convicts Make an Unsuccess-

ful Attempt to Escape. Yuma, A. T., Oct. 27 .- A desperate break for liberty was made at the penitentiary this

morning. As Superintendent Gales was passing through the north sallyport he was seized by a convict and marched out, followed by seven other convicts. One of the convicts rushed into the office, wrenched open a drawer and secured a pistol. The superintendent called to the guards to shoot the cenvicts holding him. Riggs, a life convict, secured the pistol from the escaping convict and killed the convict who held and was stabbing the superintendent. Two prisoners were killed, one mortally and two seriously wounded. The superintendent was badly wounded. There were no escapes.

A Crooked Son of a King.

Boston, Oct. 27 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-It is now asserted that Dr. Andrew Grant, bigamist and confidence man, who died in jail while awaiting trial for swindling Miss Lucy Towey, of Cambridge, whom he had married, was none other than Dr. Conley, who took an active part in the Fenian raid on Canada about twenty years ago. Mrs. A. K. Core, of No. 426 Saratoga street, East Boston, claims to know Dr. Grant and his history pretty thoroughly. She says that her brother, Dr. McSheehy, of East Boston, formed Dr. Grant's acquaintance while travcling in France in 1852. Dr. Grant claimed that he was an illegitimate son of Victor Emanuel, king of Italy, and was exiled for conspiring against the throne. As Dr. Conley he was well known in this vicinity. He has been identified from his photograph by several Boston and Cambridge people as Dr. Conley, of the Fenian raid, and Dr. Conley who kept a drug store in Cambridge. According to his story he was born in Austria, but was the son of Victor Emanuel and Arch Duchess Adelnord of Austria. He was born in 1842, two months before Victor Emanuel and the arch duchess were united in mar-riage. Victor Emanuel was at that time king of Sardinia. Railroad Brakemen Elect Officers

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 27,-The internaional convention of the Brotherhood of Rails road Brakemen re-elected Grand Master S. E. Wilkinson, of Peoria, Ill., and elected W. E. Wilkinson, of Peoria, I., G. Edens, of Bucyrus, O., vice grand master, and L. C. Foster of Ithaca, N. Y., grand or-ganizer. Grand Secretary and Treasurer E. J. F. Oshea, of Galesburg, Ill., will hold over till the next convention

The Case Against Gould and Sage. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.-District Attorney Martine to-day presented to the grand jury the papers in the criminal case for grand laragainst Russell Sage and Jay Gould brought by the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific company. The grand jury returned the documents to the district attorney for investigation.

Suffocated by Coal Gas. NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct 27.-Mary Hogan, daughter of Michael Hogan, was found dead this morning in her room, suffo-

cated from coal gas from a stove. Another daughter, younger, will not survive. Methodist Women Missionaries. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 27 .- The sixth and

nual conference of the Wemen's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, opened in this city to-day. Mrs. R. B. Hayes presided.

Vifquaine's Appointment. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- The president to day appointed Victor Vifquaine, of Nebraska, to be United States consul at

Colon, republic of Colombia. Business Troubles. LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 27 .- Israel P. Mayer. a prominent builder of this city, made an as-

signment. Liabilities will probably exceed 75,000. Assets consist of city preperty.
Chicago, Oct. 27.—The James L. Regan
Printing company failed to-day with liabilities amounting to over \$125,000. The assets
will exceed the liabilities.

In Memory of Washburne. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- The department of state was closed to day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late E. B. Wash-